A Story of "Silk Island"

(Continued from Page 4)

In my office until late at night. I was reluctant to go out of the factory indefinitely.

The words of high praise of the Premier and the future tasks came to my mind vividly. But I did not image then yet that the Premier had been mapping out a plan for a new, great mass movement after seeing one or two machine-tools made by the workers.

"In the Red Letter, the Central Committee of the Party had already called upon the entire membership of the Party and the working people to launch a nation-wide movement for the development of the machine-building industry.

The Premier was looking for a new sprout of the movement among the people who had risen in response to the call of the Party.

The Premier found that sprout at the Juwul Flax Factory, very small and inconspicuous as it was and divided it into a mass movement—it became known as the "let one machine-tool make another movement." Then the May Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party adopted a decision on making one machine-tool beget one machine-tool or more. In response to this decision a great creative movement spread throughout the country like a prairie fire.

The great movement which swept all the domains of socialist construction with an irresistible, formidable force resulted in producing more than 13,000 machine-tools over and above the plan in a matter of one year.

Furthermore, the experiences and the vitality of the movement convinced us that we could make any large, complicated machines with our own strength and technique.

After receiving the teaching of the Premier the workers of the Juwul Flax Factory came out to bring about a new leap and innovations.

That year the workers of the factory turned out more than 50 machine-tools including single-purpose lathes, all-purpose lathes, planers, shapers, hobbing machines and succeeded in making flax looms and automatic fibre makers.

How many machine-tools were produced throughout the country thanks to the persistent revolutionary swings of the Premier who turned a spark into a fierce flame! One or two machine-tools beget a workshop, a workshop beget a factory and a factory begot another factory.

It has been long since the Premier paid a visit to the Juwul Flax Factory. But I always remember that day whenever I think of this great fruition of today.

Each time I feel deeply that all the victories of our revolution are attributable to the outstanding leadership of the Premier.

(Written in 1962)

A big fibre raw material base has sprung up today when the whole nation inspired by the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are seething with boundless emotion and excitement.

This monumental creation is the fruit of a proud struggle. Our working class built embankments linking up many scattered islets, stopped the tidewater and created fields of reed, raw material of silk, in keeping with the grand programme of the Leader for the eternal prosperity of the nation.

The constructors who hurried to the tideland reclamation site in response to the call of the Party, overcame manifold difficulties and obstacles by displaying mass heroism and making collective innovations, and, through an extensive technical innovation drive, completed the project more than one year ahead of schedule.

This proud success is a manifestation of the boundless loyalty of the constructors here to their Leader and a demonstration of the indomitable fighting spirit of our people.

History of "Silk Island" Starts

Ten years ago, on June 22, 1958, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came to the "Munmyong-pyong Plain" at the northwestern tip of Korea all the way by boat.

Comrade Premier, lost in deep thought, looked round the "Munmyong-pyong Plain" for a while, and, saying that we have tidelands everywhere in the west coastal areas, remarked: ... **Today it has become more important than turning these tidelands into paddy fields to plant reeds there. Reeds, once planted, will be a good property for good ...**

He went out to the sea off the islets and closely studied their topography and the tidelands and gave instructions on reclaiming several thousand *jongbo* of land of the "Munmyong-pyong Plain" and the islets, planting the new land with reeds and turning it into a big raw material base for chemical fibre industry.

Emboldened by the lofty will of the fatherly Leader to clothe our people better, the advance party of the developers of tidelands appeared here that winter and then developers arrived at the construction site.

But they had to combat nature from the beginning.

First of all, they had to make construction designs. Constructors including the then head of the construction department Hoh Dong Su and technical instructor Kim Dok Gun organized themselves into two surveying teams and resolved to make a careful survey of the tidelands and work out construction designs for themselves.

It was quite a task to conduct surveying picking their way through swamps, the sea and ice-coated reed fields and across deep watercourses in March when the cold sea wind was still blowing.

But the developers of the tidelands got over all difficulties by displaying unyielding revolutionary spirit and mass heroism, upholding the lofty will of the Leader.

The fatherly Leader always paid deep attention to every aspect of life of the constructors here who were giving a hard battle to nature in the sea. He saw that they were padded clothes in winter and enjoyed mosquito-free life in summer, and got a plentiful supply of various daily necessaries and foodstuffs.

And, as often as not, when he did not feel easy in mind, he called the responsible personnel at construction site on the phone and asked about the life of constructors.

The constructors, immensely inspired by the warm care of the Leader, put up a heroic, stubborn struggle and completed the first-stage project in a few years.

Only Following Instructions of the Leader

On August 26, 1966 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again visited this "silk island" in the rain.

Standing on the hill in spite of the rain he looked satisfactorily at the waving sea of fathom-high reeds and said:

What good natural resources these are! You've done a wonderful job. It is also patriotism to rejoice over labour results. From this comes patriotism... And he walked the path through reed fields.

On the same day the Leader had a long conversation with the constructors. He told them about how to increase the production of reed, useful raw material for chemical fibre, and to further expand reed fields in the future, and gave them a task of completing the project by 1969 by concentrating all efforts on it since it is a grand nature-remaking work and the "silk island" is a memorial to be passed on to the coming generations. He also told them that they should boldly introduce mechanization and industrial methods in construction as in port building and even taught in detail the order of priority in construction.

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Workers at the enterprise under Comrade Bae Sung Ryon works, registering great results in the large-scale nature-remaking work upholding the Leader's teachings

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At the same time, the socialist state must do economic construction well.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task confronting us today and one of the important links guaranteeing the complete victory of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked as follows:

"Only when economic construction is done well, can the high level of development of the productive forces be attained which corresponds to socialist and communist society, the country be made rich and strong and the livelihood of the people raised decisively. And only when the material and technical basis of socialism is firmly laid by vigorously promoting economic construction, can the political independence and sovereignty of the country be secured firmly and its defence potentialities, too, strengthened."

Only when economic construction and technical revolution are conducted well, can the ideological revolution, too, be carried out successfully.

We, therefore, should push ahead with socialist economic construction more vigorously, steadfastly giving precedence to the ideological revolution.

We are confronted with very tremendous tasks in carrying on socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our task in the domain of socialist economic construction is to carry through the industrialization of the country and the technical and cultural revolutions so that the material and technical foundations of socialism may be laid solidly and all the working people master know-how and skills to handle up-to-date machines efficiently."

We should continuously develop industry at a fast rate and equip all branches of the national economy including agriculture with modern technique, and thus build a modern industry and a developed agriculture in our country, and should rear all people into harmoniously developed, competent builders of communism. In this way we should relieve from arduous labour our people freed from exploitation and gradually obliterate the distinctions between industrial labour and agricultural labour, heavy labour and light labour, and physical labour and mental labour, so that they may work easily and produce more material wealth.

The important task immediately confronting us for carrying out this honourable task successfully and achieving the complete victory of socialism is to implement thoroughly the line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel while pushing ahead vigorously with the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society by giving definite precedence to ideological revolution, in accordance with the decisions of the Party Conference and the lines set forth in the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed, **"What acquires prime importance for the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the Party is to overfulfill the national economic plan for the current year at an early date and make thorough preparations for the coming year's production to scale the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan which are of decisive importance in the socialist construction of our country."**

On the occasion of the 20th birthday of the Republic, the auspicious national holiday, all our working people launched a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima and the "a-match-for-a-hundred" spirit and made world-startling, miraculous achievements in succession, and thus once again demonstrated to the whole world the heroic mettle of the Korean working class infinitely true to the Party and the Leader.

The flames of great revolutionary upsurge sweeping all factories and enterprises and co-operative farms throughout the country are flaring up more and more fiercely from day to day. This year's plan which is of great importance in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan is expected to be carried out far ahead of schedule and we are confident that we can capture this year the heights of the Seven-Year Plan in a number of industrial fields including coal and chemical fertilisg industries and the production of major non-ferrous metals and timber.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will be an important event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

With the overall fulfilment of the plan our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent system which has a more perfect structure and a solid raw material base and is equipped with new techniques, and the material and technical basis of agriculture will be consolidated considerably and the people's life will become more bountiful and cultured. And our country will become a developed socialist industrial state from an industrial-agricultural one.

Our people will only advance, advance, fight and advance along

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After his visit, various machines and means of transport including large excavators, bulldozers, dredges and engine boats produced by our powerful machine-building industry thanks to the solicitude of Comrade Premier came to the construction site.

The zeal of the constructors rose sky-high and a vigorous drive for introducing mechanization and industrial methods started.

They also determined to make the design for the building materials to construct the dikes for themselves and worked day and night.

Thus, the design for building materials to construct iron-like embankments in the tidelands was completed and building materials poured out of the block factory.

But it was quite a task to assemble several tons of blocks in the sea.

When they met with difficulties, they got together to learn the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who carried out to the end the orders of Comrade Commander even in the double and treble encirclement of the enemy, fighting biting cold and terrible hunger, and boldly thought and acted with persistency.

A vigorous technical innovation drive was launched and passivism and conservatism were smashed. Mechanization and industrial methods were extensively introduced in construction and the construction rate rose 23 times as against the first-stage project. In this way they wrought a miracle of creating in recent two years reed fields eight times larger than those reclaimed in the past eight years.

Hearts Hotter Than Fire

The constructors here encountered innumerable difficulties in reclaiming the tidelands and constructing dikes in the severe cold.

They, educated by the Leader in boldness and bravery, boundless fidelity to the revolution and indomitable fighting spirit, pushed ahead with the project melting earth and breaking ice.

It was in December last year. They were striving to complete the tideland project ahead of schedule to execute the pledge they had given to the Leader. But a big watercourse lay in their way. Some proposed to stop the watercourse at a breath next year when it got warm. But the unanimous opinion of the constructors was that they should immediately dike the watercourse.

The constructors here including Labour Hero Rim Sung Gwan, Choi Jang Hwan, Kim Chon Dok and Kim Gyong Su broke thick ice and brought stones and building materials by boats in the spirit of having carried shells to the hills enveloped in flames during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Then they set about driving stakes to stop the watercourse. But they found it beyond their power to do so in the thickly ice-coated watercourse.

They got together to think up a way to drive stakes. A worker gazing at the watercourse jumped into an ice hole carrying explosives with him. He was Li Gyong Bok, Workers' Party member and chief blasting man.

Following the example of Party members Kim Gwang Yong, Ahn Sung Ryong, Li Sang Gu and Li Gi Bong, members of the youth shock brigade, organized themselves into death-defying corps, made holes for blasting on the frozen earth. Eventually, thickly frozen earth was turned up with terrific explosions.

In this way they made blasting in hundreds of places in one morning, drove stakes and built dikes.

By displaying such mass heroism, the constructors here stopped more than 100 big and small watercourses and made a "silk island" to be handed down to the coming generations appear on the map, and thus demonstrated once again the revolutionary spirit of our heroic working class.

Soh Gyu Ryong

(Continued from Page 5)

the road indicated by the Leader to the complete victory of socialism and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

The struggle of our people to implement the programmatic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report is an honourable battle to consolidate and develop our socialist system and achieve the complete victory of socialism and a sacred fight to accomplish the historical cause of the unification of the fatherland and win the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Any violent storms and trials will not be able to bar our advance and the revolutionary cause of the Korean people will surely be crowned with victory when the whole Party and the entire people march along the road of victory indicated by the Leader upholding his wise leadership.

Today the entire Korean people are putting greater spurs to the grand onward march of Chollima to unify their fatherland and win the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and to bring earlier final victory of the cause of socialism and communism, rallied more closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Flames of Great Upsurge Flare Up More Fiercely

Last Charge

In keeping with their pledge of loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the workers of the plant where Comrade Kim Yong Chae works fulfilled by September 5 at 100.2 per cent the yearly plan, 28 per cent higher than the last year's production result. This plant had the honour of receiving the title of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9.

Boundlessly inspired by this, the workers at this plant are now unfolding a "60-day battle" to fulfil their assignments envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan by the end of this year. The whole plant is now seething with the revolutionary zeal and militant spirit.

The workers at the cutting shop, the first process of the plant's production, carried out by August 10 their yearly plan, 75 per cent higher than the last year's, at 100.6 per cent.

They produced last month as many distributing panels as turned out in the whole year of 1962.

To fulfil their assigned task for the Seven-Year Plan by the year end, they discussed how to tackle the matter and strove to make new technical innovations in production. In this way they succeeded in inventing a machine, 600 per cent more efficient than the old one.

They are well aware through this experience that nothing is impossible when they boldly think and practice. New technical innovation proposals have been made. This is a great contribution to fulfilling their assignments for the Seven-Year Plan by the end of October. Now they are all out to materialize their determination.

Faithful to the teachings of the Leader that whenever one encounters with difficulty he should tide it over displaying the spirit of self-reliance, the workers at the Self-Reliance Shop introduced various innovation proposals in their work, thereby not only saved a great deal of iron and steel to be used in other important sections but fulfilled their daily plan at over 300 per cent.

Inspired by them the other workers of this plant are also strenuously striving to fulfil their assignments for the Seven-Year Plan upholding the Leader's historic report. They know that their efforts will also contribute to hastening the complete victory of socialism.

Fruit of Their Loyalty to the Leader

Upholding the programmatic teachings given by the Leader at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Party members and the working people are struggling in high spirit to expedite the complete triumph of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution. The workers and technicians at the ship-building yard where Comrade Hwang Yong Tae works built a 300-ton seine boat as a present of labour to the Leader in a short period of 3-odd months.

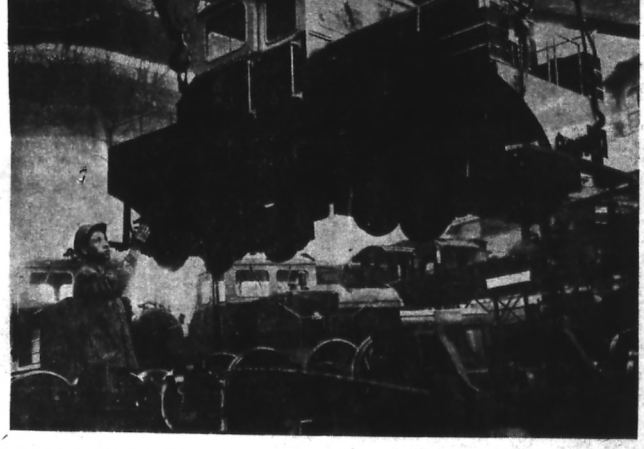
Amid the cheers of the employees of the yard, the launching ceremony of the boat was colourfully held on October 10

It was no easy job for this shipbuilding yard which had been a small ship-repair shop to complete such a large-sized boat in three months with its own strength and technique. But the entire workers and technicians who had armed thoroughly themselves with the Party's unitary ideology and are well aware that nothing is impossible if they do their all to execute the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader, boldly set out to build the boat with an undivided loyalty to him.

More than 40,000 sheets of technical blueprints and documents and necessary installations and tools were prepared. Knotty problems were successfully tackled by collective efforts.

Not content with their already attained results, the workers and technicians are now advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing to finish the building of boats No. 2 and No. 3 by the year end without fail.

Soh Gum Ja



The internal combustion engine workteam at the steam locomotive shop keeps making innovations in production. It already fulfilled its yearly plan. This photo was taken at the Pyongyang Electric Engine Factory

20th D.P.R.K. Founding Anniversary Celebrated in Many Foreign Countries

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, celebration meetings, photo exhibitions, film shows and other grand functions were held in various countries. On this occasion, many foreign publications carried editorials and articles.

Foreign friends congratulated the Korean people upon their successes and victories gained under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, and expressed warm support to our people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

In VIETNAM

A big rally celebrating the 20th founding anniversary of the D.P.R.K was held in the Hanoi Grand Theatre on September 8.

Present at the rally were Ton Duc Thang, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier; and other leading personnel and people of all strata in the Vietnamese capital.

Ha Huy Giap, Chairman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, delivered a report at the rally.

In his report, he praised the great achievements made by the Korean people in the past 20 years under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique for their manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea.

On September 9, a photo exhibition on our country opened in Hanoi.

Earlier, report meetings and Korean film shows were held at an agricultural co-operative and the Hanoi University.

The September 9 issue of Nhan Dan carried an editorial and conveyed the warm felicitations of the Vietnamese people to the Korean people.

In CUBA

On September 11, a grand mass rally was held in Havana.

Attending the rally were Major Jesus Montane, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Minister of Communications; Segundino Gera, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and director of the organisational department of the same, and many representatives of public circles and working people.

At the meeting, a message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was read first amid the unanimous acclamation of the attendants.

Isidoro Malmierca, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Fisheries Commission, took the floor.

In his speech, he reviewed the path traversed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and said:

The great victories and successes of the Korean people are the great victory of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung. His idea of *Juche* is a model of all the revolutionary ideas.

Earlier, on September 4, a photo exhibition marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Havana.

Meanwhile, the September 8 issue of Cuban paper **El Mundo** printed an editorial entitled "Twenty years of people's power in Korea" and an article captioned "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and happiness for the Korean people."

In the SOVIET UNION

On September 6, a meeting dedicated to the D.P.R.K. birthday was held in Moscow.

It was attended by A.N. Shelepin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; V.N. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; and many responsible personages of public organizations, scholars and public figures.

Opening the meeting, L.A. Borisov, Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the C.P.S.U., referred to the brilliant successes scored by the Korean people in the past two decades under the people's power led by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Saying that the Soviet Union actively supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of the fatherland, he sternly condemned the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets against the Korean people and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

The report was made by N.N. Tarasov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association and Minister of the Soviet Government.

On the same day, a ceremony for opening a Korean film week took place in the Moscow Cinema House.

The Institute for Asian People under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences had an enlarged meeting to mark the 20th D.P.R.K. birthday. Celebration meetings and photo exhibitions were also held in Kiev, Dubunasi, Nahodka and various other areas of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, **Izvestia, New Times** and the **Tass News Agency** published writings in connection with the 20th founding anniversary of the D.P.R.K.

In CHINA

The China-Korea Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave a banquet. Present there were Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

On September 8, a Korean film show was held in the China-Korea Friendship People's Commune.

In DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

A celebration meeting was held in Berlin on September 6. Hermann Matern, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed the tremendous significance of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the history of the Korean people and denounced the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a strategic point for their aggressive global strategy.

On September 11, a friendship gathering was held on the German-Korean Friendship Co-operative Farm in Greifens. Earlier, a photo exhibition "Twenty years of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" opened at the Central Exhibition Hall in Berlin.

An article of **Neues Deutschland** congratulated the Korean people on their holiday and introduced the achievements they have registered in the past 20 years.

In POLAND

On September 6, a friendship gathering was held in Otpotchi county, Poland.

Ceslaw Dyja, First Secretary of the Otpotchi county Party committee, made a speech at the gathering.

The speaker dwelt on the great successes gained by the Korean people in the political, economic and cultural domains in the two decades and expressed the hope that the Korean people will drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and accomplish the unification of the fatherland at the earliest date.

Besides, there were a celebration meeting in an electric machinery plant in Poland and a photo exhibition marking the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K. in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw.

Polish paper **Trybuna Ludu** of September 8 carried an editorial headlined "Twenty years of people-power Korea" and another Polish paper **Slowo Powsechne** an article under the title "Historic victory of the Korean people."

The articles emphasized that already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Korea" and another Polish Korean people, laid down the line of a people's revolutionary government and clearly set forth its tasks.

In BULGARIA

A celebration meeting was held in Sofia on September 4. Present there were G. Tatarov, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, and other functionaries concerned.

Ivan Penev, Secretary of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, made a report at the meeting.

He sent warm congratulations to the Korean people marking the birthday of their Republic and stressed that under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung they had scored great achievements in all domains of socialist construction.

A photo exhibition on Korea was arranged in Sofia on September 6.

In RUMANIA

A rally was held in Bucharest on September 9. Present there were Gheorghe Apostol, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee and Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; D. Popa, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. and First Secretary of the Bucharest City Committee of the R.C.P.; Constantin Scarlat, Member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Minister of Chemical Industry; and other cadres of Party and government organs.

Constantin Scarlat addressed the meeting.

The speaker praised the great results the Korean people scored in the revolution and construction in the past 20 years under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Extending solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland, he remarked:

The Rumanian Government maintains that U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea and the Korean issue must be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

Prior to the meeting, celebration meetings were held in Tudor Bishiti, the Pukueny Rumania-Korea Friendship Agricultural Co-operative, Oltenichadosoro and at a signal regiment in Bucharest. A photo exhibition was arranged in Bucharest.

In MONGOLIA

A celebration meeting was held on September 6 at the Palace of Culture in Ulan Bator.

Present there were D. Gombozab, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and cadres of Party, state and public organizations.

Boyo, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of Peace and Friendship Organization of Mongolia, made a report at the meeting.

Congratulating the Korean people for the great successes they attained in the past 20 years, he condemned U.S. imperialism for its occupation of South Korea and manoeuvres for igniting another war in Korea.

The September 11 issue of **Unen** carried an article introducing the results scored in 20 years by the D.P.R.K.

In HUNGARY

A celebration meeting was held at the Budapest textile mill on September 9.

The meeting was attended by Peter Lajos, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Arpad Pullai, Secretary of the Central Committee of the H.S.W.P.; and functionaries of Party and government organs.

Arpad Pullai delivered a report at the meeting.

Citing figures and facts, he introduced the achievements in Korea's economic construction. And he expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

A celebration meeting was also held at an anti-aircraft unit of the Hungarian People's Army.

A film show was arranged by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Nep-Szabadsag carried in its September 8 issue an editorial entitled "Looks of Korea" and **Nepszava** and **Magyar Nemzet** published editorials respectively.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A photo exhibition was arranged in Prague in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at its opening ceremony were Rumir Hanaku, deputy chief of a general bureau of the Ministry of Culture, and persons concerned. Rumir Hanaku and Korean Ambassador exchanged speeches.

In ALBANIA

Mass meetings were held at a tractor accessories factory and the Tirana foodstuffs factory on September 9. Earlier, on the 6th a film show was arranged under the sponsorship of the Albanian Committee for Relations of Culture and Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Present there were M. Tressuka, Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Relations of Culture and Friendship with Foreign Countries, and many people.

In CAMBODIA

A photo exhibition on our country opened in Psom-Penh on September 18.

Present at the opening ceremony were Vice-President of the Cambodian National Assembly, and members of the C.N.A. and responsible personnel.

The Minister of Information made a speech on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

I am confident that this photo exhibition showing in detail the results registered by the Korean brothers would evoke the great admiration of the Cambodian people for the Korean people and contribute to strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, the Minister said.

Cambodge carried on September 5 a lengthy editorial entitled "Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and organizer of all victories." In its September 6 issue **Do Cambodge** printed respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and an article entitled "Marshal Kim Il Sung is the Leader who commands resolute fighters."

Radios and televisions arranged a special programme on September 9.

In U.A.R.

A photo exhibition on our country was opened in Cairo on September 3.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Hasam Abdulmanaus, U.A.R. Vice-Minister of Culture, congratulated the heroic Korean people on all successes and victories achieved in the past twenty years and stressed that the friendly Korean people are launching a resolute struggle against imperialism at present.

On September 21 a meeting of citizens was held in Alexandria on the occasion of the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K. The meeting adopted unanimously a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

STRUGGLE GOES ON UNABATEDLY IN S. KOREA

South Korean revolutionaries and workers, peasants and other sections of people there continue to wage various forms of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique.

S. Korean People Yearn for the North, Demand Independent National Unification

The people in South Korea boundlessly revere the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, their hearts burning with an ever stronger yearning for the northern half of the Republic which turned into a paradise for the people under his leadership.

According to a report from South Korea, Li Han Muk, a resident in Kuryong ri, Busan subcounty, Jangbong county, South Cholla Province, in a passenger train bound for Mokpo from Seoul around three a.m. on August 28, addressed the travellers on board, introducing the leaping development and splendid reality of the northern half of the Republic which is in an era of unprecedented national prosperity under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

He then wrathfully exposed and condemned the indelible crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their minions the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have reduced South Korea to an inferno.

An inhabitant named Soh Myong Jong, the former clerk of the Donghungnam-dong community office in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, propagandized the brilliant reality of the northern half of the Republic extensively among the population in defiance of the enemy's harsh suppression.

On many occasions, he told the masses about the high virtues and wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and about the reality of the northern half of the Republic where all people work, study and live happily together.

Meanwhile, Ryu Bok Sang, a resident in Jungwol ri, Asan subcounty, Kochang county, North Cholla Province, joined the "federation for national unity," a secret organization whose aim it is to liquidate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland and worked as the propaganda chief in this organization since 1961.

All these deeds are patriotic and can never be regarded as a "crime."

But the Pak Jung Hi hordes, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, jailed those patriots in September last on the strength of the "anti-communist law" and put them to brutal torture.

No force, however, can dampen the South Korean people's ever-deepening sentiments of reverence for and loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, their ardent longing for the northern half of the Republic and pressing desire to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors and lead a happy life in a unified country. The more desperate the enemies become, the nearer they approach to their doom like the setting sun in the west.

Another U.S. Imperialist Military Train Overturned

Military trains of U.S. imperialism are blown up or derailed frequently by the fierce struggle of South Korean patriots. Each time it gives the enemy the cold shivers.

According to a news dispatch from Seoul, around 7.30 p.m. on October 14, a military train of U.S. imperialism which was running to Seoul from Jechon of North Chungchong Province was overturned near the Bangok station in Wonju of Kangwon Province, South Korea. Three of its freight cars were destroyed and the train service was paralysed for some time, causing a big commotion.

At dawn on October 9, too, there occurred another great confusion as a northward-bound military train of U.S. imperialism transporting war supplies from Pusan narrowly escaped the danger of being overturned at a point between the Samshin and Jungson stations on the Seoul-Pusan line.

South Korean patriotic people are inflicting blows on the enemy everywhere with a firm resolve to foil the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for new war provocation.

Workers Fight to Win

Immensely inspired by the struggle of revolutionaries and patriots, the workers, too, are keeping up their persistent struggle for the right to live and democratic freedom.

More than 400 Korean workers hired at organs of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Inchon district, Kyonggi Province, staged a strike in protest against the national contempt and persecution by the Yankee imperialist aggressors.

By their united, stubborn struggle, they received a promise from the U.S. imperialist aggressors to give up the scheme for the dismissal of 30 Korean workers and desist from the persecution of employees.

On the other hand, above 20,000 South Korean workers in the field of communications have been waging a staunch mass struggle since mid-August in demand of higher pay, conclusion of collective agreements and better working conditions. They finally secured from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique a promise of wage increase from October 1.

On October 2, the workers of the "Kumgang construction company" in Seoul launched a violent demonstration against the criminal doings of its "director" who pocketed their back wages hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet agents before he disappeared.

They raided the company office and wrecked its furniture.

They are unfolding a resolute, death-defying struggle to have their back wages paid at all costs.

Struggle of Peasants

In Daepyong sub-county, Jinyang county, South Kyongsang Province, 15,000 peasants who underwent extreme hardships of living, deprived of their land by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, have risen in a powerful struggle against the enemy's war preparations and plunder of farm land.

They have sent more than 200 representatives to Seoul for a stubborn struggle to thwart the expropriation of farm land.

The struggle of the peasants opposing the requisition of farm land by the puppet clique for military use and demanding measures for the recovery from drought damages and the relief of disaster victims is going on throughout the South Korean countryside including North and South Cholla and South Kyongsang Provinces that suffered particularly serious damages from drought.

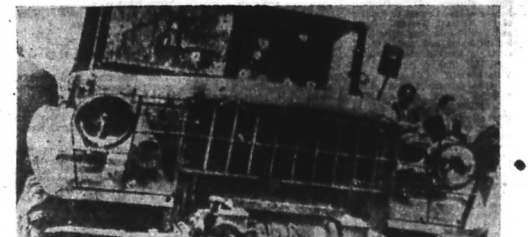
30 Policemen Knocked Down

Along with, the mass struggle of workers and peasants, the struggle of urban paupers is gaining further momentum with fierceness in opposition to the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang.

Upwards of 1,000 poor citizens around Eungbong dong, Songdong district, Seoul, fought stubbornly against the dastardly move of the puppet clique to forcibly evict them out of their houses.

From early dawn on September 30, the puppet policemen rushed to tear down their houses. All the dwellers, men and women, young and old, showered stones on them, knocking down over 30 of them and smashing four vehicles including the jeep of the chief of police information division.

The fierce struggle of urban paupers is going on in various parts of South Korea.



A vehicle of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army destroyed by the South Korean armed guerrillas

Aspiration of Patriotic Servicemen and People of South Korea Will Surely Be Realised

Marking 20th Anniversary of Ryosu Mutiny

Twenty years ago, on October 20, 1948, the patriotic officers and soldiers of the 14th regiment of the South Korean puppet army stationed in Ryosu, a town on the southern coast of Korea, staged a mutiny against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous acts of its lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists who had occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism cooked up a puppet regime about that time to perpetuate national division, while intensifying fascist suppression and plunder of the South Korean people and preparing on a large scale for an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

The South Korean people who had unfolded heroic resistance against the American imperialists and their stooges since the occupation of South Korea waged an active anti-U.S. patriotic struggle in various areas of South Korea in the face of the enemy's desperate moves.

Anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments also were mounting among patriotic soldiers and lower ranking officers of the puppet army who had been subjected, as colonial mercenaries, to national humiliation and class insult, and they had waged various forms of struggle.

Around that time U.S. imperialism and the puppet Syngman Rhee clique ordered the 14th regiment of the South Korean puppet army stationed in Ryosu to put down the anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance of the population on Cheju Island. Now this order for mobilisation touched off the riot of the patriotic officers and soldiers of the regiment.

The early morning of October 20. Under the guidance of the "soldiers' committee for rejecting the expedition to Cheju Island" servicemen rose in revolt resolutely rejecting the orders for mobilization. The rebels finished off malignant officers and agents and seized the armory before they stormed into the puppet police station and administrative organs in Ryosu to do away with reactionaries. Now, they controlled the whole city in an instant. In the afternoon they occupied Sunchon, a town in the neighboring county.

Those officers and soldiers dispatched by the American imperialists and the puppet clique to Sunchon to suppress this mutiny also joined the mutineers.

Enjoying the enthusiastic support and welcome of the people, the mutineers liberated more regions. The people's rallies in the liberated areas proclaimed the seizure of power by the people's committee and decided to support and defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, overthrow the South Korean puppet government, enforce the land reform on the principle of confiscating and distributing land without compensation, and take other revolutionary measures.

U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique mobilised again in hot haste a large army of ground force including tank unit and navy and air force to conduct a bloody attack on the liberated areas. The rebellious troops and youths, students and citizens of Ryosu and Sunchon heroically fought against the enemy.

Ryosu and Sunchon were again occupied by the enemy, but the mutineers and people delivered a staggering blow to U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique and demonstrated again the revolutionary stamina and mass heroism of the people to the whole world.

The Ryosu Mutiny showed that the South Korean people strongly demanded the unification and independence of the fatherland and establishment of democratic system in resolute opposition to the American imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the traitorous acts of the domestic reactionaries.

Twenty years have passed since the mutiny.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have literally turned the whole of South Korea into a military base, into a big prison of the most brutal and ferocious military fascism, and run wild to ignite another aggressive war in Korea inviting the Japanese militarist forces to South Korea.

Through their experiences of 20-odd years, the patriotic-minded servicemen and people have been well aware that only when they knock down U.S. imperialism and its stooges by a nation-wide resistance, can they win freedom and liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organised gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata."

The advance of patriotic officers and soldiers of the puppet army has become more active.

(Continued on Page 9)